

HONGKONG.

First Innings.	Second Innings.
Mr. H. G. Rice, b. Stewart.	c. Phillips, b. Clynna.
Lieut. H. S. D. Jarvis, not out.	b. Stewart.
Lieut. G. A. Porter, c. Sanderson.	b. Clynna.
Mr. J. C. G. Hoadley, b. Lower.	b. Clynna.
Mr. F. D. Soames, not out.	b. Clynna.
Lieut. C. P. Lloyd, b. Clynna.	b. Clynna.
Mr. T. R. Davis, b. Clynna.	b. Clynna.
Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins, b. Clynna.	b. Clynna.
Mr. Hughes, c. Phillips, b. Clynna.	b. Clynna.
Lieut. D. W. Connolly, not out.	b. Clynna.
b. Clynna.	b. Clynna.

HONGKONG BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Headley.	18	30	6	7
Rice.	12	7	1	1
Porter.	31	26	1	1
Lloyd.	45	99	—	—

TRANSLATIONS FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

Six field-pieces made in the Osaka Arsenal will shortly be forwarded to Tokio.

Some military officers have been sent to Italy to examine the fortifications and buy guns.

In order to fill up vacancies the Naval Department propose enlisting 750 seamen. In Kochi and Tokushima 300 men joined, and there will be no difficulty in procuring 1,000 picked sailors in those districts alone.

On the 7th instant a junk lying at anchor near Higo was run down by an English steamer about two o'clock in the morning. The owner of the junk has commenced proceedings against the master of the steamer.

The rumour that Shintoism would be selected as the State religion of Japan turns out to be correct, and a committee comprising the priests of the principal shrines will be appointed to decide upon the matter.

A Tokio correspondent sends a telegram to the effect that His Excellency Yamagata has been appointed Home Minister. His Excellency Oki, Minister of Education, His Excellency Yamada, Minister of Justice, and His Excellency Fukushima, President of the Sanj-in.

The cost of the railway from Takasaki, Joshu, to Oga, Mino, is estimated at 18,000,000 yen. This expense is chiefly owing to its being necessary to pierce two very long tunnels, one at Usutoge, and the other at Hokujujoge. Ten years is the time calculated for the completion of the whole work.

Kin Gokukin, a Korean now in Tokio, came to Japan with the object of buying some sailing vessels. He asked Mr. Inouye, our Foreign Minister, to obtain the money for him from our Government, but when this modest request was politely declined, he refused to see the Minister again. On the 3rd instant Kin ignored an invitation to dinner sent him by Mr. Inouye.

The Mitsui Bishi Company are very anxious to prevent the Union Shipping Association from taking away their business. They told the merchants of Osaka that if the merchants agreed to patronise the Mitsui Bishi Company's vessels alone, an allowance of 10 per cent. would be made them on the rates of freight. Seventy-five merchants accordingly signed an agreement to that effect, and the Company gave a banquet to celebrate the event.

The inhabitants of several villages in Omi Shiga Ken have entered into special agreements for the conservation of public morality. One of their number committed theft, and was sentenced to 2 months' and to days' imprisonment, and 6 months' subsequent police supervision. On the 10th ultimo he returned home on the expiration of his sentence, and the other villagers then tried him under the agreement. They fined him 1033 yen, and decided to hold no communication with him for 1 year and to days. —Hiro News.

Medical men are to pay a license-fee, just as lawyers do.

Mr. Mollendörff visited Torafu and Fusan in the beginning of October last, and after staying four days left for Seoul. He predicted that, in the near future, Fusan will become one of the most flourishing places in Korea.

Police have hitherto been detailed to guard the Ministers when they go out. Recently, it was proposed to dispense with their services. General Saigo, Admiral Kawamura, and H.E. Oki contend that the guards afford no protection against determined assassins, and favor their abolition.

The English Minister has demanded the free importation of opium into Korea. But the Korean Government objected to it. H.E. Takezoya, Japanese Minister, will not return until after the treaty between Korea and Great Britain is completed. The mintage of the new coins is to be recommenced. A rumor has it that it will be entrusted to a Chinese merchant.

A letter from Seoul, Korea, dated the 18th ult., says:—Hakdun Kan, Chief of the anti-foreign party, was sentenced to deportation on the 18th instant (November). He betrayed no sign of nervousness or despair on the execution ground. Dai-in-kun is shortly expected from China. The Chinese officers in Seoul expectantly await the sovereignty of China over Korea, and say they are prepared to maintain it, whenever opportunity occurs. Later on they have posted notices in the vicinity of the Southern Gate, openly declaring that Korea is a dependency of the Middle Kingdom. —Yang-twa-chin. Will shortly be opened to foreign trade. The weather is extremely cold in Seoul, snow having already fallen to the depth of one foot.

The shipwrecked "Rikuhama," who were detained by the Chinese authorities, have been sent back to the "Rikuhama" islands. The Japanese Consul remonstrated with the local authorities, and it was found that the Governor of the province where the unfortunate men landed had neglected to send them back to their homes in spite of the order from the Tao-tai to that effect. But judging from the short interval between the time when the news was first reported in the Shanghai papers and the restoration of the islanders to the Okinawa Ken, we are struck with the promptitude (unusual) to the Chinese Government) with which the matter was executed, and at the same time we suspect that the news is not true, and that the shipwrecked men are still detained by the Chinese authorities. —Japan Mail.

FILTHY HONGKONG.

Active measures are in contemplation, and have, indeed, been actually commenced, with a view to remedy the notoriously insanitary condition of the town of Victoria, in the island of Hong Kong. Last year the Government commissioned Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.E., the son of the veteran sanitarian, to proceed thither and to report upon the whole subject. The result of his labours has been laid before Parliament in the form of a Blue Book, and supplemented by further details and recommendations. The full report, extending with its appendices to sixty pages, and illustrated by numerous plans, will be read with interest by all who concern themselves with this important subject, and with special interest, and, we may also say with profit, by those who are personally engaged in sanitary work. Our pages have been, from the first, open to the discussion of all questions affecting the health and well-being of the people at large; we have consistently advocated every enlightened measure of sanitary and social progress and reform, and we shall therefore make no apology in proceeding to lay before our readers, with the permission of the author, the substance of his report.

The island of Hong Kong lies at the mouth of the Canton river; its longer axis, running east and west, roughly measures eleven or twelve miles, and its width is about four miles. It is separated from the mainland by a channel which varies from about one-third of a mile at its narrowest part to about three miles at its widest. The island is a granite rock which, rising abruptly, reaches an extreme altitude of 1,845 ft. above the sea-level. The coast line is picturesquely broken into a multitude of small bays and harbours, and the surface of the rock is covered with a thin soil and a scanty herbage. The city of Victoria lies on the north side of the island, along the sweeping line of Victoria Bay, and extends to between three and four miles in length. In width it ranges from a hundred yards to about half a mile. It is founded upon a deep mass of decomposed rock, and its site can only be extended by reclaiming the foreshore in front, or scarping the hard rock in the rear. The result is such a system of close packing of human beings as can, perhaps, nowhere else be found, and of life under conditions which are, happily, rare, if not altogether unique. The population number 130,000 souls.

The Chinaman's house, like everything that is his, conforms to a traditional and almost unvarying type. Not wholly so, however, for want of space in Victoria has obliged him to build with upper stories, which he never does elsewhere. It consists of a rectangular enclosure, 60 ft. by 16 ft., or thereabouts, with a narrow slice cut off at the back about 6 ft. or 7 ft. wide. The lower or ground floor is used as a shop or work-room, and from it a stairway leads to an upper room, which is divided by partitions into cubicles or bedrooms. Sometimes there is another floor over this, similarly divided, and there is nearly always a cock-loft under the roof. The main apartment, of considerable length, and is lighted only at one end. The entrance is at the back of the plot is called the "cook-house." In many cases the houses are built back to back, and the cook-house gets what light it can down the opening which is made for the exit of the smoke. The slope of the ground is such that many of the houses have an extra story in front. Except in this sense, basements are unknown. The common bricks used are made at Canton, and are of poor quality. Granite is used for fireplaces and window-sillings, and sometimes for ashlar fronts. The roofs are covered with tiles somewhat resembling the ordinary Italian tiles, and their ends are decorated with porcelain antefixes. The lower floors are sometimes laid with unglazed tiles, and sometimes they consist only of rammed earth. The upper floors are of fir planks laid upon poles for joists, a little flattened at the top and bottom to receive the floor and ceiling.

The "economy" of a Chinese household is brought before us by the report with startling clearness. The lower floor is used as a shop or work-room, and occupied during the night as a sleeping-apartment by the master and his assistants, the front next the street being completely closed by tight-fitting shutters. In each of the "cubicles" on the upper floors a whole family may generally be found; these cubicles are about 10 ft. square. Each floor is leased to a separate tenant, who sublets portions of it. We remember in an East-end lodging-house finding that each corner in one of the rooms was let to a separate family, and that there was a single man in the middle, and really in Hongkong this seems to be repeated. In one house, not exceptionally crowded, there were four families with a cubical space per inmate of 437 ft. 6 in. In another house, "above the average in point of accommodation," the ground-floor was divided into four cubicles, each occupied by a family; the first floor was similarly divided, and occupied by thirteen persons, and the second floor by eleven persons. This system reached its furthest point in some lodging-houses, where 428 persons were found inhabiting eight cottages, leaving for each inmate only 230 cubic feet of space. Notwithstanding this mass of human beings thus huddled together, "anything in the shape of a privy or ashpit does not exist. There is sometimes a pot, enclosed by a rough board, in the cook-house,—that is all. The cook-house itself is used as a kitchen, latrine, urinal, and, in so dark that you have to feel your way about, its only ventilation is by the "smoke-hole," and its floor is sodden with accumulations of every kind of filth. In this cheerful apartment some member of the family not unfrequently sleeps.

In Hongkong the men are to the women as three to one, and it is fortunately the custom for the men to resort to public latrines. These latrines are farmed by contractors, who find in them a valuable property, and whose interest it is to keep them clean. It has been thought that the Chinese were the inventors of the dry-earth excrement, but it is not so. They do not use it for the purpose of deodorising it, but in order to facilitate its collection and removal. It is shipped and sold on the mainland for manure. An excessive admixture of foreign matter is avoided; there are no means of ascertaining the money value of the commodity; but that value must be considerable from the eagerness with which the contracts for its removal are sought.

The presence of each household, use an earthen pot which is kept in the living-room awaiting periodical removal by paid coolies. The times of removal vary from once a day, amongst the well-to-do, to once a week amongst the poor. The dangers attending such a system are obvious, seeing that decomposition sets in within twenty-four hours of excretion. The "slops" and waste, and the numerous and nameless impurities of the cook-house, find their exit by a sink-hole into badly-built and leaky drains, which finally discharge a portion of their contents into the bay. When the drains are choked, which is no uncommon occurrence, the stinks into the air, and the water, which is discharged into the bay, and the whole foreshore is one solid swamp. When the blocks of houses are so built as almost to touch each other, the narrow intervals serve as receptacles for filth of all sorts; and when there is some pretence of draining the houses, such drains cannot be traced beyond a few yards from their source, but are lost in obscurity.

Here, then, are all the elements of disease. The houses of the wealthy are destitute of all the safeguards of modern sanitation. The Chinese poor are overcrowded, and the conditions essential to physical and moral well-being are absent, and they are surrounded by every conceivable incentive to moral and physical disease.

It is not surprising that filth-fevers in all their numerous varieties are found; but there are many difficulties in the way of ascertaining the extent of their ravages. The proportion of the sexes before adverted to reduces to an insignificant figure the number of births, and the infant mortality, which swells the ordinary tables, renders them inapplicable as a test. Moreover, the population is, for the most part, migratory and shifting, recruited from the healthiest and most enterprising amongst the dwellers on the mainland. Victoria is, in fact, a vast lodging-house. The residents have only one object, and that is to procure food by labour and thrift sufficient, and very little is sufficient, to enable them to return and pass the end of their days in the village of their birth. Hence the deaths due to old age are eliminated, and, speaking broadly, those which do occur are the deaths of men and women in vigorous middle life. The Chinese spend their days in the open air, whatever their lodging may be at night. They work, and sell, and conduct all the operations of their vocations which can be so conducted outside their houses. This habit, which is universal, goes far to correct the effects of the poisonous air of their sleeping-rooms. Still, in the face of the imperfectable nature of the Chinese poor, and their repugnance to leaving the select part of the "lives" recorded, the death-rate, which varies in London from 26 to 31 per thousand, is in Victoria from 26 to 30; and the mean age of those who die over 20 in London being 56, that in Hong Kong is only 43.

Mr. Chadwick points out that the settlement is not yet forty years old, that the foundation of the city is an absorbent sponge-like mass which may not yet have become saturated to the pestilence-point; but that some terrible scourge is imminent, and certain if matters are allowed to remain in their present position. The authorities are showing themselves alive to the meaning of the facts disclosed, and are bestirring themselves accordingly.

The works recommended are divided into (a) The provision of more air, by the regulation of new buildings, and, where possible, the improvement of the old; (b) The provision of an abundant supply of pure water; (c) The effectual and innocuous removal of excreta and other waste. Under the first head little can, it is feared, be done, owing to the restricted space which the city occupies; and the difficulty of dealing with this part of the subject is as yet unsurmounted even in theory.

An efficient water supply is even now being provided by the new Tytam-tuk Waterworks, which, with the existing works at Pokfulam, will furnish a daily supply of 2,500,000 gallons, or about 20 gallons per head per diem. In addition to this, the waters from the streams and nullahs near the town can be utilised for street cleansing and other domestic uses. In order to check waste, and as the most equitable arrangement, it is proposed to make the payment for water be regulated by meter, and it is thought that this may be effected without reducing imprudently that free use of water which is desirable in all tropical climates. In England the supply of water by meter has not found favour, but it is in use in Vienna, Brussels, and the larger German towns, and the system is gaining ground on the Continent. Mr. Chadwick has drafted a "water ordinance" for the regulation and administration of the water supply, and to this he has appended, with critical and explanatory notes, the elaborate code of regulations in force in Berlin.

The question of the removal of the excreta is increased in difficulty by the peculiar local conditions of the problem. The dry-earth system is inapplicable because, roughly speaking, there is no earth (humus) available. And if there were, that system, as has been so often pointed out, does not satisfactorily provide for the removal of the far greater volume of domestic filth, both solid and liquid. Hence the old objection to the dry-earth system, that the former is uncleanly and the latter is unhygienic, with the latter the former may well be included.

The report is in favour of water-carriage in the abstract. But it would never do to empty the present defective system of sewers, and the matter cannot wait until a complete and comprehensive system of drainage and sewerage is determined upon and carried out. Moreover, with the Chinese, custom is everything, and existing customs must not be rudely interfered with. On the whole, the recommendations run as follows:—1. The retention, acquisition by the Government, extension, and improvement of the system of public latrines for men's use. These to be thrown open to the public gratis. At present a "cash" is charged each person, or two "cash" if a cigarette, &c. be provided. The provision of public urinals at present not one exists in the whole city. The provision of better means of emptying and cleansing house-pots. This is now performed in the streets, and if that were forbidden, the already overtaxed "cook-house" would have an addition to its long list of uses.

2. The provision of dust-boxes, to be periodically emptied by public scavengers; and, in suitable positions, a kiln or kilns for the destruction of the refuse.

3. The provision of public markets, which should not be as now, serve as "casus belli" for the provision of public bath-rooms for the Chinese labourer, we are surprised to learn, daily sponges himself all over with warm water when he has the means of doing so.

4. The establishment of public laundries, a great want.

And, finally, a well-considered and thorough system of main sewers, with an outfall at or near the Sulphur Channel; and a subsidiary scheme of house and street drainage on the most approved modern plan. The lithographs, which Mr. Chadwick gives with a liberal hand, show methods of drainage adapted to varying local conditions, and suggest improvements in the public latrines adapted to the usages of Asiatics, "who do not and will not use seats." There is no doubt but that all the elements of plague and pestilence have been gathering about the dwellers in Victoria, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation to the whole civilised world that the warlike which this report conveys have been taken to heart by those whom it concerns. The impression left upon our mind by a careful perusal of this interesting report is eminently favourable to the Chinese, who appear to have, with their numerous vices—some, hitherto unsuspected vices. They are not so obstinately and ignorantly wedded to usage as one has been led to believe, but are amenable to change, which can be shown to be improvements, and they are intelligent enough to appreciate real reforms. They are industrious, ingenious, frugal, thrifty, and, so far as their opportunities go, clean. They have had hard measure meted out to them, but under improved treatment, and in improved circumstances, they would, themselves probably show a marked and rapid improvement. They are firmly attached to the stamp of genuine rule of this country, and it behoves us to retain the loyalty which we have secured, to promote the general good of the infant colony, and to guard it against preventable evil.—The Builder.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

DAVIS & D'ANGELO'S LESSEES
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
THE 26TH DECEMBER.

BOXING NIGHT.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE

WILL PRODUCE
THE AMUSING EXTRA-VAGANZA ENTITLED
BROWN AND THE BRAHMS,
OR
I-KI-KO-KO.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Tomidod the Tremendous—(King of an undiscovered island in the Atlantic or Pacific or somewhere or other—where.)

Gallipot—(A naturalized Englishman—court physician extraordinary—(very) who bolsters up his credit by a pill-nigh!)

Keemo Kimo—(The Court, embalmers, Brown, former Partner)

Ensign Pet—(Distinguished)

Captain Pop—(Of the Naval Cavalry—Loved by the Princess and snubbed by the King)

Lieut. Lardy Dardy—(Distinguished)

(Specimens of the Oriental Fellah, companion Dudes and Friends of Pop.)

Major Haw Haw—(Distinguished)

The High Priest of the Brahms—(Distinguished)

William Tell—(Alone I)

Alone I—(Alone I)

Brown—(Alone I)

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To-day's Advertisements.

NIGHT AUCTION
OF
CHRISTMAS TOYS
AND
PRESENTS.
THIS EVENING,
AT 9 P.M.,
At the Sale Room of the Undersigned,
48, Queen's Road Central.
E. CA DA SILVA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [958]

GRIFFIN AUCTION.

MESSRS. SAYLE & Co., will Sell by Public Auction, at the RACE ENCLOSURE, HAPPY VALLEY, on the morning of

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th instant, at 8 A.M.,
TWO HIGH CLASS GRIFFINS,
specially selected in Mongolia by the excellent
judge of racing stock "Tientsin." These ponies
are very handsome and have been highly tried.
Also
THREE SELECTED GRIFFINS
of superior quality.
SAYLE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [954]

CHRISTMAS, 1883.

AS the above Festival is approaching, the Undersigned begs to inform the Community of Hongkong that he is PREPARED TO SUPPLY CHRISTMAS CAKES of the Best Quality, weighing from 1lb. to 10lbs. READY ON HAND, or made to order, any weight.

Also,
MINCE PIES, Assorted TARTS, CAKES, FRENCH BISCUITS, and RUSKS.
D. NOWROJEE,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [956]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT, VIA MANILA.

"AMATISTA,"
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1884, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [952]

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIGO.

"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
Captain Filgate, due on or about the 31st instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1883. [957]

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 10.

SUNKEN ROCK IN SHAMIAN ANCHORAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Small SUNKEN ROCK, with 7½ feet on it at Low Water Springs, has been found to exist in the above Anchorage, about 250 yards from the FA-TO-SHOW, at some distance below the Joss house.

This Rock will be temporarily marked within a few days by a Buoy painted in Black and Red Checkers. From Sunset to Sunrise a red light will be shown from a sloop.

C. H. PALMER,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
E. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs.
Canton, December 21st, 1883. [955]

Intimations.

F. VINCENOT.

JUST RECEIVED PER FRENCH MAIL "AVA."

D'ARQUES Superfines Assorties.
Chocolat Menier, Chocolat à la Crème.
Almond Princess, Marrons Glacés.
Truffles 1½ lb. tin, 2½ lb. tin, 5 lb. tin.
Veuve Clicquot Champagne, Pints and Quarts.
A large assortment of Jams & Jellies from Paris.
French Capers, Bessede extra fine Salad Oil.
Very Old Jamaica Rum.
Green Groceries in kegs at retail prices.
Dutch Cheese.

C. L. A. R. E. T.
Lafite, Larose, Margaux, St. Julien, Chateau, Pints and Quarts.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1883. [772]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAOUADY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES."

FIRE PROOF and COMBINATION SAFES,
STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES,
MARINE and FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEYERSCHAUM
CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LEATHER BAGS, FUR LINEN BAGS, &c.
PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SCARVES AND SHIRTS.

N E W T O Y S

IN GREAT VARIETY.
FRENCH DRUGS and BONBONS.
A SPECIALITE FOR THE X'MAS SEASON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND PRICES MODERATE.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS
of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.
BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE, only son of Alfred Wise, late of Ceylon, to AUGUSTA FRANCIS, elder daughter of the late Augustus N. C. R. Greville-Nugent.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1883.

The reward of doing one public duty is, to the independent and honest journalist, the power to perform another. We may not always be able to accomplish everything we would desire in the interests of the community, but where results fail to equal anticipations, we can, at least, console ourselves with the satisfaction that those who do their best, however little that best may be, are always to be distinguished from the drones and toadies who do nothing. In almost every branch of public life it will be universally admitted that what men want is not so much special talent or genius as strength of will or purpose; in other words, not so much the power to achieve, as the will to labor and the determination to persevere. There was a good deal of common sense in the late Lord Lytton's remark that labor judiciously and continuously applied becomes, if not exactly genius, a very fair substitute for that rare virtue. During the past few months a considerable amount of responsibility has been thrown on our shoulders, as representatives of public interests, demanding far greater qualities to enable us to successfully grapple with the difficulties of the situation than we could pretend to possess; however, at no inconsiderable risk to ourselves, we exerted ourselves to the utmost to achieve the object we had in view from the first, and although the course perseveringly pursued may not have been the safest or most judicious one that could have been adopted, it has at least the merit of having led to a qualified successful result. We have at last succeeded in convincing the Government that a searching inquiry into the working of the Public Works department could not be longer delayed; our reward for having accomplished this would appear to be the further duty of doing everything in our power to prevent the proposed inquiry from being made a ridiculous farce, especially got up for the amusement of the public. A pantomime is undoubtedly a popular form of entertainment during the so-called gay and festive season, but we beg leave to protest to Governor Bowen and the members of the Executive Council against such a serious matter as the allegations of jobbery and corruption, publicly made against the Surveyor General's department, being converted into a burlesque, either to gratify individuals or to conform to any absurd system of red-tape which may be supposed to exist within the magic circle of local officialdom. If an inquiry is to be made, we have a right to demand that it be thoroughly independent and trustworthy, of the most searching character, and conducted in public by men specially qualified to elicit the truth. Anything less than this will not be acceptable to us nor to the public, whatever may be the aim the Government has in view.

Governor Bowen has appointed a Commission to inquire into certain charges made against the officers of the Public Works department, and into the circumstances under which information respecting departmental correspondence has been communicated to persons not in the Government service. The following is the official wording of His Excellency's ukase:

made against them; and whereas it is expedient that the power of the memorialists should be granted, and that such enquiry should be instituted, and also into the circumstances under which information respecting Departmental correspondence has been communicated to persons not in the Government service; Now, therefore, I, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint the Honorable Edward Loughlin O'Malley, Attorney General, the Honorable Alfred Lister, Treasurer, and the Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnson to be a Commission to make such enquiry, and to report to me; and I hereby charge all persons in the public service to assist them therein; and all persons having information to communicate respecting such charges are hereby invited to furnish the same to the said Commission.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, this 22nd day of December, 1883.

Time will only permit us at present to deal briefly with the above farrago of official rubbish; but what we have to say will be to the point. After the verdict in the PRICK v. FRASER-SMITH libel case, an inquiry into the alleged charges of bribery and corruption made against the Surveyor General's department was inevitable. The memorial addressed to the Governor was merely a piece of clever departmental engineering, due, we understand, to the ready foresight of Mr. J. M. PRICK. Of course, both Mr. PRICK and his subordinates knew perfectly well that an inquiry would be held, and that it was therefore sound policy to memorialise the Government soliciting that the damning allegations might be made the subject of investigation. There was some trouble with the memorial, but that was eventually surmounted, and it was forwarded to Sir GEORGE BOWEN in due course.

When it was proposed to OCTAVIUS CASSAR that a marriage between MARC ANTONY and his sister OCTAVIA would be a happy method of amicably adjusting the grave differences which made himself and CLEOPATRA's warlike lover foes, the great Roman is said to have answered that "he disliked not the match so much as the manner of the wooing." Like CASSAR, we have no objections to Governor Bowen's proposed Commission of Inquiry, but we have certainly the strongest bias as to the men and measures to be employed. On broad principles, an independent inquiry—as this ought to be—should not be conducted by any person holding a government appointment. Personally there is nothing objectionable in Mr. O'MALLEY being a member of the Commission, excepting that he is Attorney General; but the same cannot be said of Mr. LISTER and Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON. In plain terms, the appointment of the Postmaster General and the honorable Member for Jardine's on this particular Commission is an insult to the intelligence of the community. It is only three or four days ago since we published in these columns what claimed to be a public address to the Surveyor General, in which it was declared that perfect confidence was reposed in Mr. PRICK's administration of his department. That address was got up by Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON. It was signed by that worthy gentleman, and, strange as it may appear, amongst others by Mr. ALFRED LISTER. How, in the name of common sense, can two men who have already publicly declared their confidence in the administration of the Public Works department, be considered fit and proper persons to conduct an inquiry into charges of alleged jobbery and corruption against that identical department? His Excellency the Governor and the honorable members of the Executive Council certainly cannot be complimented on their judgment—that is, presuming the Commission was appointed to elicit the disagreeable truth. Under any circumstances, such men as Messrs. LISTER and JOHNSON would be entirely out of place in taking part in this inquiry. The mental dullness and pronounced narrow-mindedness of the one are only very slightly less objectionable than the inexperience and imitation high-toned opinionativeness of the other.

If His Excellency the Governor really desires to have the charges made against the officers of the Public Works department thoroughly investigated, he must appoint a Commission of independent gentlemen who have no interests to serve but those of the community, with full powers to make whatever inquiries and in whatever fashion they consider advisable. Let Mr. O'MALLEY remain, and for Messrs. BULKELEY JOHNSON and LISTER substitute the Honorable P. RYAN, Dr. Ho KAI and Mr. R. FRASER-SMITH. If Governor Bowen imagines that the Chinese, who, next to the Government, have been the greatest sufferers by the alleged irregularities, will come forward and give evidence before a Commission in response to the mild invitation in the *Gazette*, His Excellency is laboring under a terrible delusion. If Governor Bowen thinks that European residents who may be in possession of interesting information, will take the trouble to voluntarily interview Messrs. O'MALLEY, LISTER and JOHNSON to oblige the Government, His Excellency will find himself vastly mistaken. The evidence

required must be industriously sought for, otherwise it will not be found. No foreigner, without infinite trouble, can obtain reliable evidence from the Chinese; but Dr. Ho KAI or any native gentleman of position and ability, could easily remove that difficulty. As at present constituted, the Commission, we can confidently predict, will achieve nothing. Concluded as we have suggested, the alleged irregularities would quickly and most effectually be laid bare before the public.

As we did not charge the Surveyor-General's department with being a hot-bed of jobbery without what appeared to us to be good grounds, it goes for the saying that we are in possession of a considerable collection of information which would throw a deal of light on the subject. But we have not the remotest intention of wasting our valuable time with such a hole-and-corner Commission as the O'MALLEY-LISTER-JOHNSON combination. We repeat most distinctly that, apart from all other considerations, after the part they played in the "J. M. PRICK" address, both Mr. LISTER and Mr. BULKELEY JOHNSON are not qualified to sit on this Commission, as thoroughly independent and unbiased judges. And the only fair inference we can draw from such a palpable blunder as their appointment is, that Governor Bowen has been badly advised by those able men who have already so greatly distinguished themselves in generally muddling up the affairs of this colony.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 23rd December.
ABYSSINIA AND EGYPT.
Latest advices from Egypt state that King John of Abyssinia is massing his troops, and that he now threaten the town of Massowah on the Red Sea coast.

EXTENSION OF THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.
The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a deputation, which waited on him yesterday at Hawarden, announced that he would introduce a Bill during the next session of Parliament for the extension of the County Franchise.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TO-MORROW, being Christmas Day, there will be no regular issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. The mail supplement will be circulated at the usual hour. We take this opportunity of heartily wishing our readers the compliments of the season.

We read that typhoid fever is so prevalent at Vladivostok, that the foreign men-of-war have left for Hakodate.

We are informed by the agents, Messrs. Russell & Co., that the Union Line steamer *Lord of the Isles* left Singapore for this port this afternoon, and is expected to arrive here on the 31st inst.

A REGULAR Lodge of Zetland, No. 535, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday evening next, the 28th inst., at 5.30 for 6 o'clock precisely.

THE *Kobe Shimpo* is responsible for the statement that it is intended by the Japanese Government to adopt the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as the code of morals to be taught in the public schools.

It affords us much pleasure to be able to report that, as we anticipated would be the case, the bazaar at the City Hall on Saturday last in aid of the admirable institution at Wanchai over which the French Sisters of Charity preside, has proved a great success, over a thousand dollars having been realized. The Sisters desire to publicly express their heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen to whose kind and generous support they are indebted for this pleasing result, and in an especial manner to the ladies who so kindly presided at the stalls, to whose unwearied exertions to make the bazaar a success they consider they owe so much.

It was only the other day that we chronicled the departure for Halphong of a new steam launch built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, for Messrs. ROGUE & Co., of that port. We now learn that a similar launch of an improved model has just been completed by the same builders to the order of Messrs. CONSTANTIN & Co., of Halphong, and that it is to go down in tow of the *Pling-on*. This launch has been named the *Henri Riviere*. Another steam launch just completed by Messrs. PENWICK & Co., and named the *Song-tai* from the fact of its having been finished the day on which the news of the French victory reached this colony, also goes down by an early steamer to Messrs. CONSTANTIN & Co.; so it is evident there will soon be no lack of steam communication on the Red River.

A PRIVATE correspondent writes from Halphong under date the 18th inst.:—The *Song-tai* has arrived from Hanoi, and brings news to the effect that, after taking Tonkin at the point of the bayonet, the whole of the outer fortifications of Song-tai were on the day following captured by the French in a similar manner. Apparently disheartened by these reverses, the Black Flags evacuated the citadel, which consequently fell an easy prey to the French. The Black Flags had taken the precaution to provide themselves with 3000 small boats made of rattan, as a means of retreating by sea in case of necessity, and after abandoning Song-tai retired in that direction. No return of killed or wounded on the side of the Black Flags has been received, but their losses must have been heavy, as the French troops, exaggerated at the multiplication of eight of their comrades, precipitated themselves on the enemy with incredible fury.

STATISTICS show that upwards of 500 stallions are annually imported from France into the United States.

LORD George Hamilton has predicted that there will be a dissolution of Parliament within eighteen months.

M. GREVY, the President of the French Republic, has just received a present of a big panther from an African King.

HENRY WARD-BEECHER's portrait is now used in a soap advertisement. "Never mind, Henry; while there's life there's a soap."

ACCORDING to M. de Chardonnet, persons who are deprived of the crystalline lens in order to cure cataract perceive the ultra-violet rays more readily afterwards.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Saneharu Machida as acting consul for Japan at this port.

SYDNEY SMITH said to his vestry, in reference to a block pavement proposed to be built around St. Paul's, "All you have to do, gentlemen, is to put your heads together, and the thing is done."

A NEW YORK *Herald* London special says: Prince Louis of Batteburg will marry the Princess Victoria of Hesse-Darmstadt in February. The Prince of Wales will attend the ceremony.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the medical journals says that the application of a strong solution of chromic acid three or four times a day by means of a camel's hair pencil is the best and easiest method of removing warts.

A NEW claimant for the invention of the telephone has appeared, and M. le Comte du Moncel supports him. So early as 1854 Charles Boursein, a Frenchman, is reported to have invented the telephone substantially as it is now, and published his discovery in the autumn of the year mentioned.

A RUSSIAN officer, the St. Petersburg *Gazette* reports, made an address before the officers of a regiment of Hussars some time ago, and after praising the German officers, added: "Your cavalry officers will one day make those German officers your prisoners."

It is interesting to read in the *Novosti*, that in auditing the accounts of the cost of the once much-vaulted but ill-fated *Livadia*, the utterly disabled and broken-up yacht of Alexander II, now lying in pieces in the Black Sea, several errors have been discovered, resulting in a loss to the Russian Government of 378,118 rubles.

ADOLPHUS NELSON, a Norwegian seaman, proved the truth on Saturday of Shakespeare's remark that "every inordinate cup is unblessed, and its ingredient is a devil," by, without any provocation whatever, whilst under the maddening influence of fire-water, "going for" an inoffensive tailor in the street, letting him have one, two in the Celestial countenance, and knocking the unfortunate knight of the scissors sprawling on the ground. Having expressed his deep regret before the magistrate this morning, Adolphus was let off with a fine of two Mexicanos, and paid it like a man and a sailor.

A MEMBER of the "out of collar" fraternity, named Un Lintai, was charged before Mr. Wodehouse this morning with stealing a number of amulets, the property of a poor widow, whose "old man" joined the ever-increasing majority no later than Saturday last, thus aggravating the "unemployed" one's offence, to which an additional aggravation was lent by the fact that the unscrupulous fellow actually "annexed" the charms from the family shrine whereat the bereaved one worships the spirit of her departed lord, thereby adding sacrilege to theft. To mark his sense of the enormity of the offence committed, his Worship sent Un up for six weeks with hard labor. A fellow capable of desecrating a shrine deserves no pity, especially a Chinese ghine, around which the *manus* of departed ancestors are ever hovering in order to receive their due quantum of "chin chins," &c.

An incorrigible youth of 16, named Ng Asan, whose Police Court record is a rather distinguished one, inasmuch as he has figured before their Worship no fewer than seven times for larceny, made his eighth bow before Captain Thomsett this morning, charged by a Sikh constable with stealing a knife and a handkerchief from the person of a European in Queen's Road, on Saturday evening. The wide-awake Sikh attested the irreclaimable one introducing his well-trained digits into a drunken sailor's pocket, abstracting from its recesses the articles named, and bolting instantaneously. The little, supple Punjabee was not long in overhauling his prey, in whose possession he found the knife and the nose-wiper. Notwithstanding this, the light-fingered youth had actually the effrontery to deny the offence before the Magistrate, and said the articles were his own property. The dispossessed sailor, unfortunately, is not known, as he had disappeared when the Sikh came back with his capture. The case was remanded.

THE Loftus troupe, assisted by outlandish amateurs, performed "La Mascotte" in the Theatre Royal City Hall, on Saturday evening before a large and fashionable audience, the performance being under the special patronage of His Excellency Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen. When "La Mascotte" was first produced we criticised it fully, so we will now content ourselves by stating that Saturday night's repetition was a better and more complete performance than the original production. The various performers were frequently encored, and one of the best performances we have ever witnessed within the walls of the City Hall was brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the entire strength of the company singing the national anthem, the solo being splendidly rendered by Mr. F. W. Oakland. The company will appear on Wednesday evening next, boxing night, in the amusing extravaganza, "Brown and the Brahmins," and "Love in a Tub" when we doubt not they will be honored with a bumper house.

We beg to direct the attention of mariners and others to the notice in another column, under our to-day's advertisements heading, announcing the discovery of a small sunken rock in the Shamien anchorage, Canton river.

THE Committee of Inquiry into the purpose for which the torpedo ram *Polyphemus* is best adapted have concluded their sittings, and have recommended a series of further trials. This recommendation has been approved by the Admiralty.

THE Admiralty, with the view of undertaking extensive torpedo experiments, have ordered of Messrs. Siemens 20,000 yards of countermining cable, of which 13,000 yards are to be supplied to Portsmouth dock-yard, 5,000 to Devonport, and 2,000 to Chatham.

A JAPANESE vernacular paper, the *Kagoshima Shimbun*, states that the fall in rice has impoverished the farmers to such an extent, that they are actually thinking of surrendering their farms to the Government, in order to escape payment of the land-tax.

THE *Gaulois*, in three columns, gives a table of the French forces now in Tonquin, from which it results that there are 4,190 more soldiers and 640 more sailors than are comprised in Admiral Peyron's report requesting the Credits. The total force, it alleges, is 17,985 instead of 13,150.

A NOTIFICATION, signed by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, as senior Police Magistrate, published in the *Gazette*, convenes a meeting of the Justices of the Peace to be held at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Friday the 28th inst., at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of nominating a Justice as member of the Legislative Council.

A WASHINGTON special says an effort is being made by certain parties to nominate General Sherman for President. The promoters of the boom claim that the old soldiers, including not a few Confederates, will rally for him as their candidate, and the Republicans and sundry fragmentary organizations, marching under divers banners, will centre on him.

The semi-official *Nyct German Gazette*, in a recent article, points out that the French papers now seek to make Germany responsible for the economic retrogression of which French industry has been complaining for a long time past. The journal adds: "It is, however, the French anti-German Press which keeps the whole population in constant fear of an impending war, and thus paralyses business of every kind in France."

It is announced that the various rumours which have been current concerning the appointment of a new Speaker have no foundation. It has been known for some time that Sir Henry Brand, although anxious to be released from his arduous duties which he has performed in so satisfactory and dignified a manner, has consented to continue in the chair, certainly until Easter next, and probably for a longer period.

THE Swatow correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette* writes under date the 17th inst.:—"I suppose you saw or heard of the soldiers from here for Fochow per *Kuang Tung*. I was informed a few days ago that placards were on the wall in Swatow to the effect that should the French fight the Chinese, the latter would destroy the Foreigners here. About two days after another placard appeared warning all Foreigners to keep clear from any French and not endanger their lives. There were nearly 4000 soldiers; then not very distant from Swatow."

ON the occasion of the recent religious fete in Constantinople, the Sultan gave a banquet to the heads of the religious communities of Ottoman nationality, from which the Bulgarian Exarch was alone excluded. This circumstance has created some excitement in Eastern Rumelia. Meetings have been held to discuss the matter, and the provincial deputies have, in a body, petitioned the Governor-General to intercede with the Sultan on behalf of the Exarch. Aleko Pacha has accordingly promised to undertake the part of mediator.

THE voting in the rectorial election at Glasgow University took place on November 15th, amid great enthusiasm. There were three candidates.—Mr. Fawcett, Lord Bute, and Mr. Ruskin. The result of the election was as follows:—Mr. Fawcett, 797; Lord Bute, 670; Mr. Ruskin, 319. A protest has been lodged by Lord Bute's supporters against Professor Fawcett's return, on the ground that as he is a professor he is not eligible. The Liberales, however, in their reply state that they have taken the opinion of qualified authorities, and that the candidature of their representative is perfectly legal.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Amoy Gazette* writes:—"That a nation who annually spends some millions of dollars in acquiring naval structures of the most complicated construction, and of the latest and most approved design, should, on the other hand, squander money on procuring vessels of war of the most useless and obsolete type, seems incredible. Such is the case. The Chinese Government, which only a short time ago had the four Yangtze guard-boats built, which in an engagement would prove utterly useless, have from more formidable looking vessels on the stocks. They are also built to the orders of the Viceroy of Nanking, Chinese are the contractors, and the work of these craft is being rapidly pushed forward, just below Fanchong's timber yard. Their dimensions are length, 110 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth, 12 feet. In their outer appearance they present a combination of Eastern and Western naval architecture. The bow part is on the model of a European vessel, whilst the after part is built in the junk-type. They look very much like the gallies in which some hundreds of years ago, the Spanish and Portuguese navigators came out to the Far East. They are fast, bottomed, and of very poor workmanship. Their cost is estimated at about 75,000 each, and they will be ready for launching by the Chinese New Year."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Korea to the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"There are six regiments of Chinese soldiers stationed at Han-Yang (Seoul). Last month the King of Korea made to each regiment a present, consisting of one thousand piculs of cloth and two thousand piculs of cotton. They are for the purposes of making winter clothing for the soldiers. Mines of precious metals have been found in Korea, and it is said that some of these, situated in the Province of Hyeyang-an-lo (forming the N.E. part of Korea), will shortly be opened. Machinery to assist operations has been laid down at Jenchuan."

FROM a notice in another column, lovers of yachting will be glad to note that Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, who has worked very hard to revive the ancient glories of this healthful pastime in Hongkong, will give a handsome cup to be sailed for by all yachts under 10 tons. The start will take place from off the Government Coal Sheds, Kowloon, on Saturday next at 2 p.m., and entries will be received by Mr. Tripp, addressed to the Hongkong Club, on till Friday evening. The donor of the cup will arrange the handicaps, and no doubt we shall see a large entry, and, with favorable weather, a close and exciting race.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 17th inst.:—"A large number of residents, amongst whom we noticed Sir R. Rennie and the members of the Consular Body, gathered yesterday on board the steamship *Hiroshima Maru* in order to bid farewell to Judge Denry, who left in her for the United States. The steamer left the pier shortly after noon, amidst loud cheering from the shore, and the firing of crackers, which were let off by Judge Denry's Chinese friends, whilst the flag from the U.S. Consulate was thrice lowered and hoisted. The *Hiroshima Maru* flew the Japanese ensign at the fore, Admiral Enomoto, Japanese Minister to the Court of Peking, taking passage to Hongkong."

SAYS the *Hing Nany*:—"The death of Mr. E. C. Kirby, which occurred yesterday morning (9th inst.), at his residence in Yokohama, will necessarily cause a very painful feeling here in Kobe, as he was intimately identified with this port ever since the first advent of immigrants. It is more than doubtful if any other single person did so much to advance the material prosperity of Kobe as this gentleman, whose unexpected demise will be deplored by a community with whom his name has during so many years been almost a synonym for energy and perseverance. In addition to the large interests in this port as the proprietor of the Kobe Iron Works, Mr. Kirby had considerable amount of property in Yokohama, where he carried on business for many years. Latterly he confined his attention almost exclusively to his engineering and shipbuilding establishment here, and soon made it the most important place of the kind in Japan, if not in the East. But Mr. Kirby was not permitted to reap the reward of his labours, and his premature death will leave a void in business circles, and among an extensive acquaintance, which cannot readily be filled."

CRICKET.

FOOTBALL IN HONGKONG.

This interesting match was commenced at Fochow last Monday morning, and after three days play, terminated in a decisive victory for the home players by 198 runs, a result chiefly attributable to a most unorthodox but very useful set in during the second innings of the Hongkong team.

Fochow went first to the wickets and ran up the respectable total of 186 runs, Stewart (2), Sanderson (31), Woodley (23), and Phipps (16) distinguishing themselves most. Hendry was the most successful bowler for the Hongkong team, securing 7 wickets for 50 runs, a really capital performance under the circumstances. The fielding was good all round, but there were several mistakes made, and Stewart especially was "fished" twice—fairly easy chances. The wickets fell in the following order:—1, 2 for 51, 3 for 102, 4 for 120, 5 for 161, 6 for 163, 7 for 186, and 8, 9 and 10 for 186. Hongkong commenced batting at 1.15, and for 18 minutes, 20 runs, being clean bowled for. Hendry and Daughlaugh ran off the score to 45, when the former was run out, and Porter, who followed, was sent back for a "duck." Hendry made a bit of a stand, scoring 17 before falling to a catch by Lowder off Stewart. Daughlaugh also being caught by Woodley off the same bowler for a very useful 31. When stumps were drawn for the night, the telegraph showed 77 for 5 wickets, and the Hongkong team were on a very good footing.

On resuming play on Tuesday, Lloyd was clean bowled by Clyma's snail-ball, and Davies also succumbed in the same manner. Neither of these players having scored, Hawkins and Spooner made a request before the first named batsman put on, and having compiled 21 in good form, Sam Hughes showed unexpected ability in putting together 77. Hawkins, before falling to a good ball from Clyma, had made 37, the top score of the innings, by correct cricket. The innings closed for 143, the Hongkong men thus being in a minority of 43 runs.

The Fochow eleven commenced their second innings immediately after fifth, and when stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 181 runs for the loss of 7 wickets. A station heading, the poll which had been taken on Wednesday morning, when the innings of the Fochow players was not brought to an end, Hendry's bowling in this form, and getting rid of the remaining 5 wickets with the addition of only 25 runs to the overnight total, the last wicket falling for the even 200 of which we were exact.

With this somewhat large total of 246 to face, Hongkong commenced its second innings with Spooner and Daughlaugh, Norman and Stewart leading off the attack. Double, against being the only sportsman out. The batsmen were left for the morning total of 40 runs, thus leaving Fochow with 141 runs to make, thus leaving Fochow most dead with the ball, accounting for 5 wickets.

The following are the full scores, and the analysis of the Hongkong bowling:

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Shipping

STEAMERS

UNION LINE.
FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"VENICE,"
Captain Ainslie, will be despatched for the

above Port, TO-MORROW, the 25th instant
at DAYLIGHT. •
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong and Shanghai

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "AMATISTA,"
FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)
Company's Steamship.
Captain Hamlin, will be despatched for the

above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant
at FIVE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883. [94]
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA
PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and

THE Company's Steamship
"ORION,"
Captain C. Mallorsich, will be despatched

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1882.

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to
ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND and TAS-
MANIAN PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA

THE Steamship
"NAPLES,"
Captain Thom, will be despatched as above
on TUESDAY the 8th January, 1884, at Four

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [930

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA,

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "CATTERTHUN," will be despatched as above, on or about

Parcels (all of which must be sent to our Office) will be received up to 4 P.M., on MONDAY, the 4th January.
Contents and Value of the Packages must be declared.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1883. [939]

SAILING VESSELS.
FOR VICTORIA B.C.
THE A. I. British Bark

"ALICE MARY,"
Davis, Master, will load here for the above
port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1883. [92]
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE 3/3 L. L. American Ship

"CLARISSA B. CARVER,"
 Now, Master, will load here for the above Port,
 and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883. [1948]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. T. American Ship

"ONEIDA,"
Harver, Master, will load here for the above
port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1883. 999

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NOTICE
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship

When the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter signature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from along side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
liberated and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

F. E. POSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1881.